Business Notices L. O. WILSON & CO. the ettesties of bayers to their stock of Summan Day Goods. No. 12 Courriand-st., and No. 11 and 15 Doy-st

THE "WILD" HAT .- The indomitable Wild-the sreat Know Nothing Wild—the famous Horatio Nelson Wild-must be very popular, for Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, has soli-this week over four hundred of the "Wild" Har.

GENIN'S CASSIMERE HATS .- A new variety of

GENIA'S CASSIMERE HATS.—A new variety of the Cassimere Hats, of an exquisitely delicate and becoming sind, extremely light and of the finest texture, has just been brought out by GERIR as a leading style for the present Summer. The shape, celer and mounting of this elegant fabric are most attanctive, and it is equally well adapted for riding, most attanctive, and it is equally well adapted for riding, driving, the morning promenade, or full dress. The first Cassimers Hats which obtained any popularity in this country were more driving, the morning processor is sue has been an improvement on the preceding, until in the one now offered perfection may be said to have been obtained.

GENIE, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS .-ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY DEAVER HATS.

Contrary to a custom long prevaiting with us, viz.: that of using contrary to a custom long prevaiting with us, viz.: that of using a persion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hat's a persion of the Beaver selections for making Black Soft Hat's in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hat's in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hat's the season custod the same to be used into Summer Hat's to be sold at a lower price. These makes the Hat's for cashity and durability will compare with the higher Hat's for cashity and durability will compare with the higher grade—their tiot and color only placing them lower in the scale grade—their tiot and color only placing them lower in the scale of prisons.

Fishermen, gunners, yachtmen, country loung-er and members of the Stay-at-Home Club, should patronise inex, No. 212 Broadway. His stock of Hars is enormous and a prices very low.

SUMMER HATS. DRAB BEAVERS, WHITE and FEARL CASSIMERES,
FIRE FELTS, PANAMAS SIG LEGIORYS,
WEBSTER'S, SEATAT'S, &c., in all their variety.
At KELLOGG'S, No. 128 Canal-st.

THE "EXCURSION" HAT .- Leave your Rocky Mountain Beaver at home when you leave the city, and take with you one of Knox's comfortable Excussion Hars. They are just the articles for roughing it.

CAMPAIGN OPENED - GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG POLITICIANS—Kausse War thrown in the stands by the rosh for the infinitable Hars sood by LEASK, corner of Chatham and Pearlets, where all the world and the rest of mankind daily meet to spiset just the kind of head-goar that suite them.

SKY-ROCKETS, ROMAN CANDLES, TORPEDOES, PACKERS AND KNOX'S HATS — Get your FOURTH-OF-JUL lay stonce. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, has a spin-did variet i d sells choose.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING.—The SUM

FILLMORE, FREMONT, BUCHANAN, BRECKEN RIDGE DONELSOE AND DAYTON.—The political friends of these candidates should secure the six PANAMA HATS now at KNOX'S. No. 212 Broadway, for them. From \$100 each upward.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, | EVANS | LA Laries | LA Larie

No WAR WITH ENGLAND,-KNOX, the Hatter SUMMER STOCK .- Our large and elegant stock

SUMMER STOUR.—Our large and elegant stock as the stour and the same stour and sale, embracing an appecialties and styles to be found no where else, forming opether the largest stock of desirable SUMMER CLOTHING laws ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 259 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM .- The enthusiasm at the Republican meeting at the Tabernacie was immense; but it was sothing to that for KNOX, No 212 Breadway, and his su-perb HAYS, designed expressly for the campaign.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.

FILLMORE'S DEPARTURE.-The Ex-President went homeward on Thursday morning, well pleased with the New-Yorkers and himself. It is scarcely necessary to say that he were a Har from Ksox's, No. 212 Broac way.

THE SUMMER UNDERGARMENT which has been approved for the combination of excellences being very light, very clastic, and very durable, is RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERSHO VEST.

It derectes a trial.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery. GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—
SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 45 Broadway, near Graud et., are
ow offering their large stock of CARPETING and OfficeLorins,
to extraced-mary low prices.
ENGLISH VALVEY CARPETS as low as 11/ per yard.
ENGLISH TAPETS AT BUS BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8/

And all other goods equally low. ANOTHER ARRIVAL
OF SPLENDID MEDALLION VELVET CARPETS,
Crossley & Son's make.
Superb Velvets, 11/; Elegant Binsels, 7/6 per yard.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Sowery.

RICH CARPETINGS. FATERSON & HUMPHREY,

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. -One thousand SINGPR'S SEWING MACHINES,—One thousand collars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of Sincan's latest improved high-speed Machines. The season for quiting linkings and for other profitable work is close at her d, and now is the time to buy the Machines and presers for it. The fect that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large maxufacturing establishments, are vasily superior to every other kind can be proved by thousands who use them and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and it ferior ones on the usual liberal terms.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 338 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,—The shows celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes bacca the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world sire say know, and their history is their culosy.

Per sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., S. C. HERRING & Co., See-York.

Planos and MELODEONS from eight different manufactorers, making the largest assortment in the city, besides 15 second-hand Pianos—all of which will be sold at prices
that defy competition Pianos to rent, and rent sillowed on
purchase.

H. WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Brusdway.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wise and Touries have improvements possible to their bouse. They are ecishested all over the world for their graceful beauty case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and hest stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dve. field at BATCHELOU'S, No. 221 frondway.

FANS.-Constantly on hand a large assortment FARS, —Constantly on hand a large assortment of every writely. We would call attention to the Pocker Fax as the most convenient, the "Chinese Madic Fax" as the most durious, and the "Battert" as the most durable.

Total, Dolls and Games, No. 345 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

riets of styles and for sale very low, at

TOTTLE'S Emporium of

FASCY GOODS,

TOYS AND DOLLS,

No. 315 Broadway.

Tors-Dolls-Games -- Persons visiting their

friends in the country should not forget to take something to the little orea. Call at TUTTLE's Facey Goods Emporium, No. 265 Breadway, and save yourself the triuble of looking further, other for assortment or cheapters. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION! APLENDED BARGAINS:—A great rush is being unde to Kinger a Function, No. 29l Broadway, to secure some of the Data and Musica Curtains they are seiling at less than dost of importation. Openly, Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH .- Dr. Prince, of Breeklyn, proprietor, and Prof. Vergues are in attendance at 710 Breeklyn, They guarantee to cure Rheumatism, Reursigia, and all diseases arising from the instrudent use of memory or other metallic substances. Special department for ledies.

THE HAIR.—To prevent its being bald, and to heep it glossy and soft, use Boole's chlerktark Hyperiox Fluer. Block its color be unpleasing. Boole's Electric Rair Dye will magically change it to a black of brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, Boole's Balm of Cytherra is univaled. For shaving use Boole's Amole. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. Boole, Booleon; and may be had in this city of Barnes & Park, P. Buston; Heckman, Clark & Co.; Ring, Broadway; A. B. & D. Bards, Fulton et., and Agents throughout the world.

STADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand predminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private oparaments for applying his famous Dvz. the greatestanderd article of the kind throughout the world. His new style of Wros and Tournes are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORD'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times the strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of un pleasant lasts. Four first-pressium elver modals and a World's Pair modal awarded, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists generally, and wholesale by the management. T. J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

TRAVELING CLOAKS.

JAMES A. HEARN, No. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH STREET P. L. Rogers invites attention to the magni-P. L. ROGERS INVIEW attention to the magnitude and chespines of his stock of Max's and Boys' CLOTHING. Everything is fashionable but the prices—they are decidedly low; the vast extent of his bissiness admits of a smaller ratio of profit. Rapid cash sales at 40 per cent under average rates, astisfy his moderate ambition. Call and examine his superb Summer assortments. Only one price saked or taken. Every style of figure can be suited.

Corner of Fulton and Nassan-sts., opposite The Herald Office.

HOSTETER.—All Dyspeptic, weak and debits and persons who have used Hostetter's Vegetable Stokaca Bitters, pronounce it the best medicine in the world-No family can afford to be without this article in warm worther. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Hotels, Barns & Pare, New-York, Agents; Mrs. Haves, Brooklyn.

CATAWBA WINES, from the Vineyards of J. D. Fark, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohlo-sparking and still-very superior Warranted only the pure juice of the grape.

BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane-et.

TO CAPITALISTS .- CHATHAM-SQUARE PROPray on the line of the Bowers Extrasion-Will be keld at auction by Cole & Chilton, June 30, consisting of the well known corner, bounded by Chathamegare, Bowery, Cathaine and Division-siz, which forms the greatest thoroughfare in secity except Broadway and Fu'ton-st.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, for making his celebrated root beer. The attention of druggists botel keepers, private families, etc., is culied to the above pre paration. One of the pleasantest and healthliest beverages known is made from this extract, without any frouble, and at a trifling expense. So'd in bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. General Depot No. 362 Hudson etc.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.-The great Catarrh Octor has come again. Dr. C. Howard Marshall, who never fails to Cure Caterrh and all Coughs, is still at the St. Nicholas, New-York, Room No. 52, remaining a few days only. Hours from 9 to 2 p. m. Consultation free.

THE CAHAWBA'S QUICK TRIP .- Six days and a

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. - Wherever Civilization has peretrated these Pills are in demand. The atomach, the lungs and the intestines are the organs most assailable by disease in all climates, and upon these the rer calcial action of this Medicine is rapid thorough and invariable. Sold at the Manu-factories, No & Maiden lane, New York, and No. 24 Stand, London; and by all Drugsists, at 25 cts, 62½ cts, and \$1 per box.

THE BROOKLYN RECEPTION .- One of the en-

SUSPENDERS, CRAVATS, and SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS in large variety; a so, White Linen DRAWERS, all sizes, and Ready-Made SHIRTS at low prices. Wholesale or Retail. IRA PERSON & SON, NO 61 NASSENSEN, N. Y.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway, is filled with goods from Calcutta, China, Japan, and other foreign countries, not to be precured elsewhere in this city. Real INDIA Pinapple Goods, Madras Handkerchiefs, Fans, &c. Ladies are cautioned not to purchase any article called Pinapple until they examine the above. Milliners and others desiring samples can have them per mail in every shade and color, related or usin.

CAMPBELL, APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST, S. W. corner 8th av. and 28th-st.—17 years practical experience in such stores as Rushton's, Crumbie's, &c. Medicines at all neurs. Please give me a call

THE RIVAL FIRE ENGINES .- In the Board of THE RIVAL FIRE ENGINES.—In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the Committee on the Fire Department reported a resolution awarding the first premium for the best Steam Fire Engine exhibited at the late prize trial to Mesers. Lee & Larned, (who have adopted the well known Retary Fump it vented by A. W. Carv of Brockport, N. Y.;) the second premium to Mesers. Burnham, and the third to James Smith. The resolution was adopted. This sward, which it will be seen is different from that first made, is based on a careful and thorough reezamination by a Board of Engineers appointed for the purpose, each competitor nominating one, and the Committee a fourth. The report of this Board, which was signed by all the examiners was made on Monday evening, and closed with the following resolutions, embodying the results of their examination:

of their examination:
"Resolved, That Lee & I arned's Machine be accepted as the
best that has been presented to the Committee; also, that in
their judgment it is the best that has ever been exhibited in

this city.

'That Mesars. Burnham's Machine be accepted as the second best presented to the Committee.

'That Mr. James Smith's Machine be accepted as the third best presented to the Committee.

'Signed:

WM. B. LEGNARD,

"Signed:
"Signed:
"Signed:
"Signed:
"Signed:
"Signed:
"Wm. B. Leonard,
Orison Blunt,
Genere M. Woodward,
Francis S. Low."
Cary's Pump is manufactured and sold by Cary &
Brainerd, Biochport, N. Y. Also, by J. G. Cary, No. 240

New-Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

Life of Col. Fremont.

An original and authentic Biography of the People's aboidate for President is now in course of prepara tion, and will be issued at THE PRIBUNE office about the 1st of July. It will be condensed into a pamphlet of 32 large and fair octavo pages, on good type, with spirited illustrations.

Orders inclosing the cash are respectfully solicited, and the first received will be first filled.

Governor Seward's Speech OREELEY & MCELRATH, New York.

Now teady, the Hon, Chas, Sumner's Speech in the Senate on Kan as Affaire-32 pages.

A limited number of advertisements are taken THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 169,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be harded in at any time before, and not later than

SENATE, June 27 -Nothing of importance was done beyond the announcement of the death and customary eulogy upon the Hon, Mr. Bayly, late Member of Congress from Virginia.

After similar proceedings the House adjourned.

The Republican meeting called last evening in Brocklyn, to ratify the nomination of Fremont and Dayton, was ore of the largest and most enthusias tic ever assembled in that city. Several eloquent speeches were made.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that the Chicago immigrants had been disarmed at Lexington, Me., by the Pro Slavery men.

We give this morning some extracts from the British journals, and a report of the debates in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the dismissal of Mr Crampton. The people of England are a great deal more excited upon the subject than the people of this country, and their journals have much stronger writing upon it; but we apprehend no serious difficulty. It is very possible that Mr. Dellas may be dismissed, though even that seems less likely to us then it did on the arrival of the previous steamer; but the only result will then be hat the diplomatic relations of the two countries will remain in an offish state until the inauguration of Col Fremont, and the beginning of a new era at home and abroad with his Administration.

The news from the Continent has little of interest beyond the distressing results of the late inun-

dations in France. Quite a number of journals we see are indulging the anticipation that President Pierce, now that he has lost all hope and chance of a reflection, will at last call to mind that, as President of the United States, he ought not to be the mere tool of a faction, but ought to administer the Government with independence and importiality for the benefit of the whole Union. On these grounds it seems to be anticipated that the last eight months of Pierce's

the remedy of the mischiefs perpetrated during the earlier part of it, especially so far as relates to Kansas.

We wish, both for the sake of the country, for the sake of Mr. Pierce himsel'-for whom, as an individual and spart from his official delinquences, we are far from cherishing any feelings of ill willwe wish for the honor of the Presidential office which it has been Mr. Pierce's painful destiny to subject to a degradation hitherto unknown-we would well wish, for all these reasons, that we could see our way clear for joining our cotemporaries in the anticipations of a sort of Indian Summer, after a biting Winter, a dry Spring, a cold Summer and a barren Autumn, to close up President Pierce's Administration. We greatly fear, however, that those by whom these anticipations are put forth are somewhat defective in their knowledge of human nature; or that they give Mr. Pierce credit for being much more of a man than he is. To see one's own errors, especially in a matter upon which a man has staked his forture and his character, requires, even after those errors have become palpable to everybody else, a good deal more of intelligence than, we fear, Mr. Pierce is entitled to the credit of; and even after those errors are perceived, to alter one's course and to endeavor to retrieve them, demands both a decision and a mas nanimity of character which it is but too certain that Mr. Pierce does not possess, since, if he did, he never would have got himself into his present predicament.

Mr. Pierce, by nature, and by a long habit of action second only in force to nature, is a doughface-that is to say, a man facile and ductile in the hands of those who have him in possession, and who have an object to serve in molding him; but then we must recollect that he is a doughface who has always been and now is in the hands of the slaveholders, and who, having been molded by them into a shape suitable to their purposes, has within the last three years been baked in an oven seven times heated, whereby he has lost all his original ductility, and, though once soft as clay and capable of being shaped into anything, has now become fixed as stone, and fit for nothing but to serve as a bottle out of which to throw the vitriol of Slavery at Free State men and over Free-State territory. In the furnace of Slavery in which be has been baked, Mr. Pierce, like so many others of our original doughfaces, has become hardened and petrified-a vessal of dishonor, forever appropriated to dishonorable and disgusting purposes, and wholly incapable of ever being remolded into any other shape.

But though thus permanently transformed into a Southern convenience, we do not by any means intend to imply that Mr. Pierce has lost the capacity of personal and buman feelings. He is still. doubtless, quite as sensitive to spite, anger and vexation as ever; probably under the processes to which he has been subjected, he has become considerably more so. No doubt he feels acutely his present position, and looks forward, almost with the despair of a man sentenced to death, to the short period hence when he is to subside, vanish, to pass away, to sink into nothing. But to imagine that any change of his course for the better is to be expected from those impulses, is to calculate what is not very likely to happen. That would be to ascr be to Mr. Pierce a degree of courage which there is not the slightest reason to suppose that he possesses. The slave seldom dares to raise his hand against his master, even when he feels himself grossly injured-sad if there be in these United States one man more eatitled than all others to be called a slave, that man is Mr. Pierce. So total, indeed, is his subjection that no ill treatment, we suspect, will ever induce him to run away. While he has time and opportunity remaining he will still continue to labor zealously in the ser vice of his owners, though he knows himself to be just dropping into his political grave. Indeed, so thorough is his subjection, so intate his servdity, that probably he will feel that in throwing him off the slaveholders did exactly what was to have been expected. The master naturally looks to himself first; and could the slaveholders be expected to risk the loss of the election merely for the sake of showing their gratitude to Mr. Pierce! He has only been treated like other sick and feeble niggers; being no longer of any use to his masters. they have set him adrift to shift for himself. Mr. Pierce is too thoroughbred a slave to feel that there is any imposition in this. His spite, anger, and vexation will all be directed, not against "poor master," but against the people of the North who forced "poor master" to do as he did. It is the people of the North, it is the Northern sentiment against the extension of Slavery that has proved fatal to Mr. Pierce's hopes of continuance in office; and it is against the people of the North, it is against this Northern sentiment that, during the short continuance of his time of office, he may be expected to

vent his fury. The United States Attorney for this district, and his assistant, certainly deserve great credit for the zeal, spirit and perseverance with which, in spite of the numerous and formidable obstacles they are obliged to encounter, they have devoted themselves to the suppression of the African slave-trade, carried on from this port. In the activity with which that trade is at present prosecuted, there is, indeed, a loud call for the enforcement of the laws against it. It appears that there is a large company of Portuguese, many of them residents in this city. and not a few of whom have become well known to the officers employed in ferreting out this illegal business, who make New-York the center of their operations, and by whom most of the numerous slavers fitted out from this port are dispatched on joint account. Scarcely a week passes that one or more versels do not sail hence on this illegal business. The schooner Falmouth, seized, condemned and sold the other day, for being fitted out for the slave trade, was, as we are credibly informed, bought in, sent to the east end of Long Island, and thence dispatched on her

original destination. Judge Betts, who drives in coach-and-six in all directions through the acts for the suppression of the slave-trade-reserving, we suppose, all his enersy in carrying out the intent of the law for cases arising under the Fugitive-Slave act-has, by his decisions, placed almost invincible obstacles in the way of any effectual check to these proceed ings. According to his construction of those acts. the penalties of the law only apply to those who sid in fitting out a vessel for the slavetrade in the character of owner, master or factor; but as these vessels generally have no owner, at least none that can be found and identified, as it is not easy to produce evidence satisfactory to Judge Betts and juries sympathizing with bim, and acting under his directions, that the captain might not have supposed that an innocent trading voyage to the coast of Africa was intended. erm of office may be devoted in some measure to | and as the parties find little difficulty in passing | near relatives and friends. But Bulwer assured

themselves off on such good-natured Judges and jurers as interpreters, cashiers, clerks, or what not, it is next to impossible, even in the most flagrant cases, in which outsiders have not the least doubt se to the real state of the facts, to obtain a conviction.

Mr. Commissioner Morton, before whom the preliminary steps in these proceedings are taken, ourdoes even Judge Bette. Not content with construing the law wrong, he sets it at open defiance, and declines to perform the duties which it imposes upon him-at least this is the course which he seems to have adopted in a notable proceeding reported in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday. The United States Commissioners are clothed with tull authority under an act of Congress to commit pri-oners who are out on bail, and to require of them additional and increased bail as a condition of geing at large. The Commissioner had bailed one Da Costa, one of the parties found on board the Braman, lately seized in our harbor on the charge of being fitted out for the slave-trade, in the sum of \$5,000, the only circumstance then appearing spainst him being his presence on board. Subsequently, the Captain baving agreed to turn State's evidence, and his testimeny being ample to convict Da Costa, the District-Attorney came with the Captain into the Commissioner's Court, and finding Da Costa there—the examination in the case of the Braman being then going on-he demanded of the Commissioner that Da Costa should be committed to prison, stating the fact of new evidence obtained as the basis of that demand. The Commissioner, however, refused to do so, pretending that, as the man was out on bail, he had no power to recommit him; and when the Marshals, at the request of the District-Attorney, refused to allow Da Costa to depart, the Commissioner complained that the officers were making a prison of his private office-a complaint which we never heard of his making in a slave cese-and he directed the Marshale, if they wished to detain De Costa, to take him down to the Marshel's office. This was done, but as the Marshal had no warrant to detain him, he was allowed to depart, flying instantly across the North River, and not likely to be seen or heard of more; and if, in the end, it does not turn out that the bail previously taken from this man, whose escape from justice the Commissioner has thus favored, is straw bail and good for nothing, the United States will have occasion to consider themselves exceed-

ir gly lucky. At present we must say that Mr. Commissioner Morton stands before the public in a very extraordinary and even suspicious position It is possible that his conduct may admit of some explanation. or at least of some palliation; if so, the sooner that explanation is forthcoming the better for Mr. Commissioner Morton. The testimony subsequently given in the case of the Braman by Capt. Delano threws great light on the arts resorted to by the slave-traders to avoid arrest, and sufficiently explains why so many vessels, known to be slavers, are suffered to depart from this port without any attempt to seize them. The habit appears to be to take on board here only such articles as an indulgent judge and sympathizing jurymen may be likely to be persuaded to believe might have been perhaps intended for a lawful voyage; and to meet at Gardner's Bay or some other out-of-the-way place, where interruption by revenue cutters is not very likely, an ther vessel, not intended to go the voyage nor calculated for it, but having on board the necessary

articles of outfit to be transferred on board the in-Considering the great expenses attending the seizure and at pping of a vessel, all of which must fall upon the Deputy Marshals personally, if the ar-rest should fail, besides the chance of a prosecution for damages, the Marshal's officers are unwilling to run the risk of a seizure except in a very positive case - a caution on their part augmented, as it naturally would be, by the experience they have had of the amount of evidence demanded by the judicial officers before whom these cases come. Yet with all the difficulties to be encountered in the enforcement of the law, it is evident from a variety of circumstances that the gang of slave-traders -most of them Portuguese and Spanish-by which this city is infested, are thoroughly frightened, and that the United States officers, poorly as they are backed in certain quarters, have only to continue to exhibit their present energy and determination effectually to free our city from the disgrace of being the headquarters of this detestable traffic.

One is reminded every now and then that the Middle Ages were not so much worse than this Nineteenth Century as we are fond of imagining them. We read of assassinations of public and private men for public and private quarrels in history or chronicle, and think it must have been a very different world from ours in which such things could have happened. Murder seems to have been the natural death of great men three or four hundred years ago, and we are rather surprised at hearing of here and there one that died quietly in his bed. Still, we have had some very pretty assassinations within this same Centurysuch as Mr. Perceval's, Kotzebue's, Count Rossi's the Duke of Parma's, and others-which would serve very well as pendants to the doings of the Borgias, Ravaillace, Gaspards and Feltons of former days. Then there have been sundry abortive attempts-such as the Infernal Machine, and the various failures of enterprising persons to put an end to either Bonaparte and to Louis Philippe; and, more recently, at Washington-that of Brooks on Mr. Sumner-all of which failed rather through ill luck than any want of good will on the part of the ingenious undertakers. Poisoning, especially, we have been accustomed

to regard as a bygone institution, nearly as much obsolete as astrology or alchemy. When the Mantuan spothecary tells Romeo that it is "death "to any he that utters" the deathly drugs he asks for, we think what a state of society it must have been that demanded such a safeguard! And when Duke Alphorso compels Lucretia Borgia to pour the fatal wine of that celebrated brand for Gennaro, and when afterward she poisons the whole five of ter enemies in a lump, including her son by mistake, and they all die canorously on the scene, or retire for that purpose to the wings, we thank Heaven that this all is but a play, and that the parties will presently arise and sup comfortably on wholesome visnds washed down with wine unpoisoned, unless it be by the arts of the adulterate vintner. Bulwer, in his novel of Lucretia, was the first person that brought home to the minds of most of this generation that Succession Powder was not yet entirely a thing of the past, and that poisoning was not yet to be counted among the Lost Arts. It seemed a queer thing, even in this day of moralized romances, to write a novel to discourage the courteous reader from poisoting his

us that Borgias and Brinvillierses were not unknown to the private life of England; and the story of the poisoner Wainwright, as told at large by Talfourd n his Life of Charles Lamb, confirmed the horrible tru'h of his int mations And the trial of William Palmer, which has so recently taken the place of the Russian War and Peace in the interest of the English people, has judicially proved that they are but too possible.

This case has excited quite as much interest in England as that of Dr. Webster did in this country. The crime was, in both cases, of a peculiarly horrid and cold-blooded type. In both cases the motive was to be found in the pecuniary embarrassments of the murderer. Both parties were men of medical education and of a respectable status in life. The evidence, on the one trial as on the other, was necessarily of a circumstantial nature; yet of so strong a character as to leave no doubt in the genersl mind of the guilt of both parties, but with a margin of uncertainty sufficient to found a sect upon, maintaining that whether the prisoner were guilty or not the guilt had not been brought home to bim. In both cases there were popular rumors of other crimes of equal or deeper dye, -for which, in the case of Palmer, at least, there seems to have been but too much foundation. In both cases the chain of cause and effect seems to lead to the conclusion that the verdict of guilty was a righteous one. For the motive, Palmer was, like Dr. Webster, at the very last extremity of pecuniary distress, and bed ruin and infamy just before him. He had raised large sums of money by forged acceptances of his mother, a person of considerable wealth. These he had met for a time and delayed the evil day by renewals at most extortionate rates of usury. But a proportion of them, entirely beyond his power to meet, would mature almost immediately, and disgrace could only be avoided or postponed by immediate ready money. So much for the motive. For the proof of the

crime, it appeared that the horse of Cook, the murdered man, had won at the Shrewsbury Races. He had £700 or £800 in his pecket of his winnings, beside other unknown sums unpaid, due to him and recorded in his betting-book. The next day Cook was taken viclently ill at Shrewsbury, Palmer being in his company. Of this sickness he recovered partially and proceeded to Rugeley, where Palmer lived. There he was taken ill again, and it was proved that Palmer administered certain pills; and after a certain time he died, with all the symptoms of strychnine poison. This was in the middle of the night, yet, when Palmer was summoned from his house opposite, he came almost immediately, dressed, though he pretended to have been in bed. It was further proved that he had bought six grains of strychnia at two different druggist's shops, for which the defense did not pretend to account. Cook's betting-book, which was in his room when he died, was missing after Palmer had been there, and Palmer was proved to have had money after the death, when he was reduced to great straits before. He also endeavored to hurry the funeral, and, when a post mortem examination was insisted on, he tampered with one of the jars containing the viscera, and tried to bribe the post-boy who was to take them to London for chemical analysis, to upset them on the way. The strong point of defense was, that no trace

nent toxologists testified that where the dose was exactly enough to destroy life it frequently happened that no trace was left. There was a good deal of discrepancy among the medical witnesses; but the weight of the evidence was sufficient to satisfy the Court and Jury that the prisoner was guilty, and the steamer which arrived yesterday brings the news that he has suffered execution at Stafford, whither he was remanded for that purpose. He died without making any confession. This trial also resembled that of Dr. Webster in its length. It lasted for twelve days-a duration entirely unprecedented, we believe, in any ordinary criminal trial in England. This shows the greater regard now paid to human life than in the good old times. Forty years ago a single day would be all that would have been allowed to it. A whole day used to be thought a very extraordinary allowance for settling a capital case. Half a dozen would ten be rattled off in a day at the Assizes, and the next Monday at farthest all left for execution were dispatched. Considering how much the fairness of English criminal trials has always been the subject of boasting, some of our readers may be surprised to hear that prisoners were not allowed counsel, excepting to argue law points to the Judges, in cases of treason, until the last century, nor in any other cases till the present one. The prisoner was allowed to speak for himself; but of course the number of persons competent to do this effectually was very small. And it is a modern reform. within the last century, which authorized the wit nesses for the prisoner to be examined under oath. They might testify, but had none of the sanction of an oath to give weight to their testimony. Now all this is changed. We presume there is no country in the world where criminal justice s administered with such impartiality and humanity as in England at this day. In this case, the trial was removed from Staffordshie, where the excitement against Palmer was intense, to London, to secure a jury above the suspicion of bias. To effect this it was necessary to pass a special act of Parliament authorizing this change of venue. The Attorney General, Sir Alexander Cockburn, conducted the prosecution; the prisoner had the aid of the mest eminent counsel to be procured, and the Lord Chief-Justice of England, Lord Campbell with two Assistant Judges, presided at the trial The most emit ent scientific men were called in as experts, and no time or expense spared to give this man, abborred as the supposed murderer o his wife and his brother, as well as of his friend, a trial of the most perfect and absolute fairness. In the Middle Ages the poisoner was prompted to his crime, generally, by some strong passion of

ambition, jealousy, revenge, religious fanaticism. or the like. Our modern poisonings have no such tinge of romance to disguise their bald horrors. They smell of the shop, and reflect back the features only of the money-loving age in which they take place. The beneficent system of Life Insurance, which is resorted to so universally by all classes above the poorest in England, has been the cause of many of these crimes, proved or suspected. This was the occasion of the previous murders which Palmer was believed to have committed, as well as of those of Wainwright. Among the lower classes the Burisl Clubs, by means of which a mem ber, by paying a small weekly sum, receives upon the death of any member of his family an amount sufficient to defray the funeral expenses—these most excellent institutions have been the temptation to crimes of the most horrible atrocity. In this country, where every man "insures himself," or takes his chance without thought, we may hope that crimes from these inducements and of this complexion are rare as yet. These various plans the bill thus put through Committee without de-

for whatever alleviation money can be to the survivors, are but too much neglected by the reckless headlong, break-neck Americans. We would not have these benefits multiplied at the risk of increasing the danger of frighful crimes; but it seems as if there should be wisdom enough in legislation to interpose checks sufficient to make poisoning too dangerous a game to play at. A post mortem examination might be made a legal pre-requisite for the payment of a life insurance. At any rate, the poisoner must know now that he pursues his dreadful trade at terrible disadvantage. For the eye of Science, like that of Eternal Justice, can discern him in his most secret arts, and no skill or craft, not even the grave and corruption itself, can hinder that serene intelligence from searching him and finding him out.

FROM WASHINGTON.

KANSAS PROJECTS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26, 1856. The altered state of things here with respect to Kaneas-contrasting what I find here in June with what I left in April-reminds me of the two hard boys who were at work together in a field when a tremendous thunderbolt came crashing down through a tree over their heads and tore up the earth under their feet, at once blinding and stunning them. "Bill," said one of them, when he had partially recovered his senses, "can you pray?" "No," responded the other, "can you!" "No." "Well, by thunder, something must be done!" The insolent threats of subduing us into submission to the Border Ruffish laws and rule in Kanssa are completely silenced by shouts which rise from every hill-top at the nomination of FREMONT and DAY-TON, and those who most haughtily bade us obey the laws if we wished peace restored in Kausas, and that she should be allowed to come in as a State when an official census shall have shown that 93,340 inhabitants and all prescribed formalities are duly complied with, now avow the utmest anxiety for compromise, conciliation, settlement. Douglas holds sweet counsel with Dung, and Haven responds to Stephens in mutual anxiety that the troubles in Kansas shall somehow be pacified. Buchanan Democracy and Fillmore Americanism lay their heads together to patch up some Herod and Pilate compromise, which shall seem to deal fairly with the long-suffering people of Kansas: but there is no heartiness, no fairness in their proffers. Mr. Haven, who professes to be an Anti-Nebraska man, does not whisper the propriety of undoing the great wrong embodied in Douglas's bill; he lets out that even, though all is proved that we Free-State men have charged with respect o election frauds and Ruffian outrages in Kansas, he will not vote to admit her with her present Free Constitution. And Mr. Whitney of our city. in the same interest, has prepared a bill which provides substantially for

1. A new Federal Census of the People of Kansas

to be completed by August 15.

2. If the population be 40,000 or over, a Constitutioral Convention to be called and held-every thousand inhabitants to choose one Delegate.

3. Every free white male adult citizen who shall have resided four months in the Territory and thirty

days in the election district to be a voter.

4. Said Convention to meet on the Third Tuesday in strychnine was to be found in the body. But emi-

next November. 5. Secretary Marcy is empowered to make all needful rules and regulations to carry the foregoing pro-visions into effect, and to employ any requisite force

to preserve order and quiet and prevent illegal voting, for which purpose \$150,000 is appropriated. 6. All acts and provisions of acts, Federal or Territorial, inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby re-

realed. -Such is the substance of Mr. Whitney's bill. which is hardly better or worse than a dozen others foreshadowed on the same side each of them the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omit-

'ted"—all failing.
1. To annul, repeal or declare inoperative the atrocious laws imposed on Kansas by the Border-Ruffians-laws by which Slavery is already established and fortified therein, in defiance

of every Republican principle; 2. To restore to the People of Kansas the rights of Free Speech and a Free Press, which the acts of the Bogus Legislature, the rulings of the Territorial Judges and the bayonets of Federal dragoons, have utterly subverted and crushed out. If the People of Kansas are to be called now to decide between Slave and Free Labor, we insist that they shall be allowed freely to discuss that momen issue. This the bogus laws forbid, and Mr. Whit-

ney, by silence, gives consent.

3. To give the People of Kansas any voice in directing how and by whom the districts shall be shaped, members apportioned, elections held aud votes counted. All is left by clear implication in the hands of the Border-Ruffian appointees at Shawnee Mission last Summer. "Sheriff Jones' and the rest of them would manage everything, without having to put pistols to the heads of the election judges to force them to resign—their tools and cronies would everywhere be census-takers, commissioners of apportionment, election judges and canvassers, and would run no more risk of being beaten in the declared result than does Napoleon in a French election

4. For the last three or four months the Free-State men have been hunted, shot, hauled up by the neck, indicted for treason, and in every possible way driven or frightened out of the Territory. And now, with our presses destroyed, our speech muzzled, our leaders in prison or fled, and the Free-State party completely subdued and shattered, Mesers. Toombs, Stephens, Haven, Dunn, Wnitney & Co. are ready to have an election held under Border Ruffian rule and a bloody Slave Code, to de termine whether Kansas shall be a Free or Slave State! No, gentlemen! Kansas decided that question for herself in framing her Free-State Constitution last year. If you will admit her under that, very good! That will close the controversy in an hour and restore peace to Kansas and the Union: but if you have the power and the will to refuse it, then we must wait till we have a Free-State Administration here, a Free-State Governor, Secretary and Judges there, and Freedom triumphant in the Nation. Then, if you are at Il unwilling to admit Kansas as she is, we shall be ready to try conclusions with you, as circumstances shall require.

THURSDAY IN THE HOUSE.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 26, 1856.

There was a long and smart debate in the House te-day on a question of Parliamentary law -Messrs. CAMPBELL of Ohio and WASHBURN of Maine contending that the rules were overridden by the success of Mr. A. H. STEPHENS'S motion to strike the enacting clause out of the Nebraska bill in Committee and thereupon rise and report it,